



## Narrative Information Sheet

1. Applicant Identification:

Lakes Region Planning Commission  
103 Main Street, Meredith, NH 03253  
EIN: 02-0301104

2. Funding Requested:

- a. Assessment Grant Type: Community-wide
- b. Federal Funds Requested: \$300,000

3. Location:

Laconia (Belknap County, NH)  
Franklin (Merrimack County, NH)  
Ashland (Grafton County, NH)

4. Property Information for Site-Specific Applications: N/A – Community-wide

5. Contacts: (mailing address same as applicant)

- a. Project Director: Jeffrey Hayes, Executive Director (603) 279-5336, [jhayes@lakesrpc.org](mailto:jhayes@lakesrpc.org)
- b. Chief Executive/Highest Ranking Elected Official: Jeffrey Hayes, Executive Director (603) 279-5336, [jhayes@lakesrpc.org](mailto:jhayes@lakesrpc.org)

6. Population and Population Change since 1960. Population has remained relatively the same in our four target communities and has not kept up with the overall County growth rates.

NH Population Census by Select County and City/Town								Percentage Change Yrs		
Location	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013-2017*	90-'17	00-'10	00-'17
Belknap Co.	28,912	32,367	42,884	49,216	56,325	60,088	61,022	24%	7%	8%
Laconia	15,288	14,888	15,575	15,743	16,411	15,951	16,237	3%	-3%	-1%
Grafton Co.	48,857	54,914	65,806	74,929	81,740	89,118	89,786	20%	9%	10%
Ashland	1,473	1,599	1,807	1,915	1,955	2,076	2,242	17%	6%	15%
Merrimack Co.	67,785	80,925	98,302	120,005	136,225	146,445	151,132	26%	8%	11%
Franklin	6,742	7,292	7,901	8,304	8,405	8,477	8,491	2%	1%	1%

*Prepared by N.H. Office of Energy and Planning, Mar. 22, 2011, U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 2010 - unincorporated areas not included in this spreadsheet.  
\*US Census Bureau 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year*

Criteria	Franklin	Laconia	Ashland	NH	National
Population	8,491	16,237	2,242	1.36 M	327.2 M

*City Data: US Census Bureau 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year*

*State/Nation Data: \*Estimates, Population data from the US Census Bureau July 1, 2019 estimates (<https://www.census.gov>)*

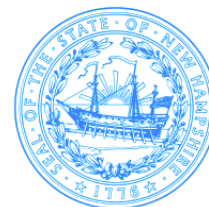
## 7. Other Factors Checklist

ITEMS:	PAGE #
Community population is 10,000 or less.	6 (2.A.ii.3)
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory.	N/A
The priority brownfield site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	N/A
The priority site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the priority site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water, or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them).	1 (1.A.ii)
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	1, 2 (1.A.ii) Franklin, Ashland
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy; or will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	3 (1.B.ii)
30% or more of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse planning activities for priority brownfield site(s) within the target area.	3 (1.B.ii) 8, 9 (3a & 3b, Task 5)

8. Attached is a letter from the state regarding LRPC's plans to conduct assessment activities and is planning to apply for FY21 federal brownfields grant funds from Michael McCluskey, NH Department of Environmental Services, Brownfields Program.



The State of New Hampshire  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**



**Robert R. Scott, Commissioner**

EMAIL ONLY

October 13, 2020

Jeffrey R. Hayes, Executive Director  
Lakes Region Planning Commission  
103 Main Street, Suite #3  
Meredith, NH 03253

**Subject: Lakes Region Planning Commission  
FY21 Proposal for EPA Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant  
State Letter of Acknowledgement and Support**

Dear Mr. Hayes:

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) hereby acknowledges and expresses our support for Lakes Region Planning Commission's (LRPC) proposal for an EPA Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant. Should your proposal be successful, NHDES will again commit to providing a liaison to provide technical support. This assistance can include serving as a non-voting member of an advisory committee, helping vet proposed sites, and reviewing the various technical documents prepared pursuant to the grant.

While we cannot commit to providing specific funding for future work at sites addressed under this grant, NHDES anticipates making cleanup grants available pursuant to a grant competition in 2022.

We look forward to continuing our working relationship with LRPC. Please contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Michael McCluskey, P.E.  
Brownfields Program  
Hazardous Waste Remediation Bureau  
Tel: (603) 271-2183  
Fax: (603) 271-2181  
E-mail: [michael.g.mccluskey@des.nh.gov](mailto:michael.g.mccluskey@des.nh.gov)

cc: Dorrie Paar, EPA New England – Region 1  
Karlee Kenison, P.G., Administrator, NHDES-HWRB  
Amy Doherty, P.G., State Sites Supervisor, NHDES-HWRB

[www.des.nh.gov](http://www.des.nh.gov)

PO Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03302-0095  
Telephone: (603) 271-2908 Fax: (603) 271-2181 TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964

# LAKES REGION PLANNING COMMISSION – BROWNFIELDS PROJECT NARRATIVE

## 2020 Community Wide Assessment Grant

### **1.PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION & PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION**

**A. Target Area and Brownfields (i. Description of Target Area):** Lakes Region Planning Commission (LRPC) is in central New Hampshire (NH) and serves 30 member communities in the Belknap, Carroll, Grafton, and Merrimack Counties. Most of these communities grew rapidly during the time of the newly developed industrial mills of the 1800s. The historic mill buildings that remain command a remarkable physical and cultural presence in the downtown centers of our target communities of **Franklin** and **Laconia**, with a secondary focus in **Ashland**. All three of these community's border water bodies that are important to the quality of New Hampshire's Lakes Region as well as the drinking water condition for those downriver. Unfortunately, many of these valuable buildings are vacant, underutilized, abandoned, or in some cases condemned. If contamination in these underutilized buildings could be assessed and remediated, these towns will have more potential to thrive and environmental impacts will be alleviated.

**1.A.ii. Description of Brownfields Sites:** LRPC has identified potential and previously assessed/redeveloped sites (see section 4B) within the Lakes Region. Of these 108 potential sites that have been identified, 46 are within the target communities of Franklin, Laconia, and Ashland. Each community is adjacent to either a lake, river, or watershed and portions of downtown Franklin and Ashland are within a federally designated floodplain. LRPC will distribute this Brownfield award amongst these rural and urban communities based on:

- Sites identified and prioritized during community forums,
- Community funding and resources available to develop their blighted buildings,
- The type of assessment(s) needed.

The targeted sites within these communities are a mixture of former heavy and light manufacturing sites, automobile junkyards, gasoline pump stations, and retail facilities.

**Franklin Target Area (Priority):** Industrial operations were prevalent throughout Franklin from the late 1700s to the mid-1800s when textile and paper mills were built up along the Winnepesaukee River. Many of the remaining mill buildings have the potential to contaminate the local area and water sources. One target site, Ciao Pasta, which used to be a gasoline service garage and then became an Italian restaurant, completed a Phase II Brownfields assessment that identified a chlorinated plume moving towards the river. Unfortunately, there are still outstanding assessment needs including evaluation of drainage structures that received petroleum and hazardous substance discharges, indoor air sampling and vapor assessments, groundwater sampling for dissolved plume delineation, and cleanup planning in support of proposed redevelopment. Continuing this assessment, and assisting with other sites in Franklin, is critical for removal of blighted buildings surrounding the downtown areas and returning these properties to beneficial reuse. Some removal action has occurred at another site, the Stanley Tool Mill, where several old saw blades were extracted because of their hazardous impact. Since Ciao Pasta is located at a major entry point into the city, transforming this building and the surrounding area into a greenspace, welcome center, and parking hub right along the waterfront, will have a huge gateway impact.

**Laconia Target Area (Priority):** In recent years, the City of Laconia has made considerable investments in its community. Just a few miles north of downtown Laconia, located on Route 106, on a hill perched up from Opechee Lake, Lake Winnisquam, and Squam Lake is the Laconia State School property. The former State School property has significant potential for economic development. The site is an abandoned property with 200 acres and 25 abandoned buildings that used to be occupied by mental health patients at the institution and later utilized for a county prison. Great progress has been made on this site and we are not focused on clean-up planning to spur redevelopment activities. The Laconia State School has completed a Phase II assessment, a Targeted Brownfield Assessment (TBA), and a hazardous material building survey. The TBA was a collaborative effort supported by funds from the EPA, LRPC, and New Hampshire's Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) in order to assess the soil and groundwater. From this partnership, a portion of the sites' environmental conditions were evaluated, but there is still more to be assessed. This will be done by identifying which buildings can be kept for revitalization and which need to be removed, in order to fully redevelop the property as a mixed use residential/commercial/agricultural property per the 2019 State School Redevelopment Master Plan. The project partners are all very invested in the redevelopment

potential of the site and many of its historic buildings. The first 5-acres are currently under-going the NEPA process to be cleared for development, with a \$2M grant from Northern Border Regional Commission. Continued clean-up and reuse planning is required for the remaining 195+ acres. LRPC will use this new round of assessment funding to focus on specific clean-up planning projects for the six (6) most high priority locations among the three focus areas. LRPC will ensure all priority sites will meet EPA eligibility standards.

**Ashland Target Area (Secondary):** Ashland was once a thriving manufacturing city next to Interstate 93. The Squam River provided waterpower for mills and in 1770-1771 a sawmill and gristmill were built. The fire chief has stated that the large decaying buildings in the mill district pose serious fire threats to the town and individuals continue to break into the buildings, which is dangerous because they are crumbling to pieces and potentially contaminated. One such building is the LW Packard Mill, an old textile manufacturer located at 22 Mill Street, which is within the Squam River floodplain. Arsenic, PFAS chemicals, petroleum, and hazardous building materials such as asbestos, lead-based paint, and PCB-containing materials have already been found in the mill structure. Since the mill structure extends along the river, it poses risks to the environment and human health from deterioration. With the plan of selective demolition, only the buildings in the best condition will be retained within the district. Several oil drums have already been removed from the site, with assistance from the EPA. Improving and renovating these structures will focus on the best utilization of the buildings' spaces with parking areas and green spaces between. Specific use of the buildings has not yet been determined but, with these assessment funds, the LRPC plans to work with Ashland to map out a plan.

**1.B. Revitalization of the Target Area (i. Reuse Strategy & Alignment with Revitalization Plans):** The LRPC actively works with local partners to support redevelopment through area-wide planning and regionalization, as a way of improving our district. We provide comprehensive planning services to create vibrant, resilient communities by means of transportation, waste management, land use/housing development, watershed management, and grant administration. Revitalizing the downtown areas of our communities will promote tourism, job growth, sustainable agriculture, recreational opportunities, and economic development – not just in our target areas, but in the greater Lakes Region. LRPC's strategy is to work collaboratively with each community and their designated redevelopment group, to best decide the clean-up and revitalization plan that will work for their community, which is further described in section 2.

**Franklin:** LRPC and the City of Franklin are currently working with several private property owners and community groups to cleanup and redevelop the downtown area. In support of the restoration of a vibrant downtown, the City of Franklin has established a Downtown Revitalization District, leveraging its allocated funding sources and a tax increment financing district to support the planned redevelopment of the mill district once the assessments and cleanup planning are complete. Cumberland Farms is working with Franklin to develop the Ciao Pasta site into one of their convenience store locations. At the east entry of the City, The Mill City Park initiative has received a grant to expand its white-water park initiatives, which includes building a new white-water park that is expected to attract over 160,000 tourists per year for recreational activities. Improving both entry ways into the City will bring the main street together and build a better transportation gateway. The Ciao Pasta site is ready to move forward. We plan to correct the indoor air quality and chlorinated plume at Ciao Pasta, to start the reuse conversion into a Cumberland Farms, which will enhance the transportation route into the community.

**Laconia:** The Lakeshore Redevelopment Planning Commission was established by the NH legislature to study the former Laconia State School property, to identify potential development alternatives, including possible public-private partnerships, for the purpose of developing the state-owned property for self-sustaining economic development and job creation. This will benefit the City of Laconia, Belknap County, and the State of New Hampshire. The Laconia State School's 2019 Redevelopment Master Plan envisions this property to be a sustainable, multipurpose community and agricultural hub with affordable housing, small businesses, crop land, and greenhouses for growing local food. NBRC's \$2M grant will provide infrastructure improvements to the first 5 acres slated for commercial/retail and agricultural activities. Restoring the dairy barn and area soil cleanup is part of the grant plan. Genuine Local, a resident non-profit, is hoping to establish a commercial kitchen for local entrepreneurs to explore new food industries like cheese making and kombucha and would use the dairy barn for its activities. The remaining 195+ acres still needs to be assessed to determine the reuse potential of the buildings and land.



**Ashland:** The Ashland Selectboard, Town Manager and Ashland Economic Development Committee are all spearheading the brownfields efforts in Ashland due to the interest to revive the mill district. This aligns with Ashland's Master Plan goals to enhance the town's position as a destination point with affordable housing and business opportunities. Specific use of the buildings has not been determined, but LRPC plans to work with Ashland, and local partners, to map out a revitalization plan. However, the mills' ownership has been divided over the years, causing issues with property management and delinquent taxpayers. Ashland is a small, rural community without a town planner. LRPC will help fill the gap by supporting their Master Plan goals and community interests through our planning services.

**1.B.ii. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy:**

**Franklin** is a designated IRS Opportunity Zone and has a lot of momentum in their community. Franklin's Master Plan includes efforts to repurpose their old buildings and contaminated properties. Currently, there are plans to create a whitewater rafting New England recreation attraction and there are areas with hydropower and solar energy potential, to increase the resilience of the city. There are also transportation improvement opportunities including a parking area with green space to rekindle the connection of the city to the river. Franklin has already completed three brownfield assessments in its downtown area. This grant will help assist with the final cleanup planning of Ciao Pasta and creation of an area-wide reuse plan for approximately 25 acres in downtown Franklin. Expanding beyond Ciao Pasta will reap direct economic benefits in the form of new business opportunities and improvements to blighted and underutilized properties.

The **Laconia** State School, also a designated IRS Opportunity Zone, is largely underutilized and has great potential to be redeveloped for reuse. The State School's Redevelopment Plan calls for a phased development approach. Buildings within the front 5-acres have been evaluated and are ready for cleanup. This grant will support the continuation of hazardous building materials surveys, cleanup planning, and remedial action plan development for buildings on the remaining property. Currently zoned residential, the School and surrounding area represents an opportunity to be rezoned for mixed residential and commercial uses with an agricultural element, that doubles as an emergency response and disaster shelter. This model community would promote healthy lifestyles throughout the region, reuse infrastructure, protect the environment and state parks, develop local farm and agricultural practices, increase tourism and job opportunities, focus on senior needs, create a community space, and provide shelter and solar alternatives during natural disasters. Revamping the Laconia State School would increase the city's resiliency during emergencies while also drawing in visitors to use the multifunctional property.

The Town of **Ashland** hosted a major economic development summit to generate support for the redevelopment of the Ashland mill district. The Phase I and II assessments for the L.W Packard Mill are completed and there is an opportunity to integrate hydropower into the revitalization plan. This grant will be used to support Ashland's efforts to move into Phase III redevelopment planning. The town, in conjunction with LRPC, will work to preserve and protect the historical, architectural, and cultural assets in the downtown. The revival of the mill district should nurture new entrepreneurs, local business, and additional parking to draw in visitors and sustain existing residents.

As the buildings in our three focus areas move towards redevelopment, current energy standards will be incorporated as a way of creating healthier and more sustainable projects. LRPC will encourage municipalities to integrate energy saving measures, including Energy Star options, and will work with the NH Office of Strategic Initiatives and Community Development Finance Authority (CDFA) to find viable programs and/or grant opportunities.

**1.C. Strategy for Leveraging Resources (i. Resources Needed for Site Reuse):** The creation of the LRPC Brownfields Assessment Program in 2009 has enabled LRPC to add a critical service to help our member communities. Success of our brownfields efforts largely depends on our ability to provide follow-up support to our communities or stakeholders, after the assessment phases, to pursue sustainable reuse and redevelopment. In addition, LRPC has developed a historic leveraging report listing millions of dollars in past support for our brownfield's redevelopment efforts. Funding for community revitalization will come from several sources:

- NBRC – LRPC is a federally designated Local Development District (LDD) Northern Border Regional Commission funding area to assist agencies with applications and administer projects
  - NBRC funds will be used at the State School to help develop basic sewer & water pipelines, energy infrastructure, roads, broadband networks, fiber optics, and a multi-purpose recreation trail.
- NHDES, U.S. EPA, and LRPC assessment funds for TBA

- CDFA – NH tax credits program for redevelopment and energy efficient buildings
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – LRPC is a registered grant writer and administrator for CDBG funds provided by CDFA
  - Franklin and Laconia are currently receiving CDBG funds
- Economic Development Administration (EDA) – public works grant program helps distressed communities revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure.

**1.C. ii. Use of Existing Infrastructure:** Redevelopment of brownfields in downtown areas not only minimizes the conversion of woodlands and open space to commercial or industrial uses, but avoids the need to extend water, sewer, electric, and roads outside of downtown areas. Effectively redeveloping these sites for “infill development” will greatly reduce the need for sprawling development of new residential, commercial, and industrial centers in order to create employment opportunities within our communities. LRPC recognizes that not only does our environment depend on this protection but our tourism and recreational business sectors rely on the sustainable use of our natural resources and greenspaces. All our target properties will use existing buildings, power, and water and sewer infrastructure to some degree. The Laconia State School will likely need additional resources, based on proposed uses, as the site sits on a large parcel of land and redevelopment efforts may extend beyond some of the existing built areas. Funding may be sourced from CDBG, EDA, NBRC, and the City of Laconia for road improvements and extending the sewer and water lines within the site.

## **2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

**A. Community Need (i. Funding Needs):** LRPC receives dues from its member communities that represent only 15% of its overall operating budget of over \$800,000. Therefore, LRPC must rely on other sources of funding to implement projects within its region. LRPC has conducted assessments of downtown sites in the target communities using the brownfields funds awarded by the EPA, however, these funds have all been allocated to existing sites in the program, leaving key projects incomplete. Without additional funds, LRPC will be unable to build off the successes of our existing brownfields program, thereby hindering the positive drive for change that has already occurred within our target communities. According to the NH Department of Revenue Administration, net valuations, or the taxable assessment on both land and buildings used to establish the tax rate, decreased, or remained relatively stagnant from 2009 to the present within our target areas. However, operating costs reported by each of these communities have increased, including the added cost to maintain aging infrastructure and the need to respond and adapt to global climate change. According to FEMA, there has been 20 major disaster declarations in NH since 2006, including Hurricane Sandy and Tropical Storm Irene, as opposed to only 17 from 1953 to 2006. These disasters caused over \$100 million in damage to the state and region.

Laconia and Franklin are designated IRS Opportunity Zones with higher than state/national poverty levels. New Hampshire homeowners pay the third-highest average property tax rate in the country. Both Laconia and Franklin have maintained a Tax Cap for over 10 years. At the same time, the state has reduced or withheld aid to municipalities and school districts. Together, these factors have forced these Cities to prioritize funding towards basic infrastructure, roads, schools, and public services, leaving limited funding to cover projects like brownfields analysis. The City of **Franklin** increased property taxes 20% from \$20.59/\$1,000 of assessed value in 2009 to \$24.60 in 2013 while the overall tax commitment from taxpayers only increased 9% over this same period. This is due to the decrease of overall property values within the city, causing more tax burden on the lower valued properties in the city. Operating costs are rising while tax revenues remain relatively stagnant allowing for the continuation of blighted downtown areas, environmental contamination, public health issues, and lack of proper funding to be allocated to redevelopment purposes. In **Laconia**, the State of NH has spent over \$3.5 million in the last ten years to maintain the Laconia State School property as it currently stands. That does not include any repairs to the 25 unused buildings on site or to the existing onsite sewer system to mitigate unwanted impacts to the Winnepesaukee River Basin Project sewer system. That use of funding is not fixing or improving anything. The property could be redeveloped and repurposed for the betterment of the community with brownfield assessment funds leading the way. The Lakeshore Redevelopment Planning Commission estimated that its redevelopment plan for the property could lead to \$2.7 million in tax revenues and generate nearly 1,700 new employment opportunities. The Laconia State School is just one example of the ways in which brownfields in our region represent significant potential for economic growth for the public and private sectors.

Many Lakes Region communities, like **Ashland**, are rural with small populations, which lead to difficulties in raising funds for improving decaying buildings. The Town of Ashland is a distressed, poverty-stricken community in the region who needs LRPC's support because of their limited planning department. Ashland has completed initial assessments of several contaminated sites, but they have not developed a vision or revitalization plan for the mill. LRPC intends on helping the town gain ownership of the property for back taxes and aid in preparing a reuse plan for the purpose of boosting their economy. Fixing the property will have direct effects on the economy and will also reduce concerns about environmental hazards and public health.

## **2.A.ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations**

**(1) Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations:** Old industrial facilities have left behind contaminated soil and groundwater, which have the potential to expose nearby residents and workers to toxic environments through vapor intrusion and drinking water. In NH, over 46% of its residents use private wells and there are no requirements for testing. The brownfields sites in the LRPC region pose severe human health hazards and expose the health and welfare of sensitive populations. The groups most at risk from these sites are trespassers, workers on or near these sites, the homeless, the elderly – which make up a high percentage of the population compared to the national average – women of childbearing age, and children. Trichloroethylene, a contaminant strongly linked to kidney, liver and blood cancer was found in soil, groundwater, and soil vapor at the Stanley Tool Mill in Franklin. An assessment of the old Ciao Pasta restaurant revealed a plume of contamination that is directly impacting the groundwater and moving into the Winnepesaukee River. NHDES also completed indoor air sampling to determine how the contamination is affecting the air quality in the old Ciao Pasta. This grant will help with proper disposal of the contaminated waste at these sites in order to protect water resources and human health of sensitive populations in the target areas.

Many other brownfield sites are confirmed to contain hazardous building materials, and exposure to asbestos, lead-based paint, PCB's, and other relict materials of prior industrial operations. Exposure to these contaminants may lead to development issues, brain damage, liver issues and lung cancer. These types of hazardous chemicals threaten groundwater quality, adjacent rivers, and population health, as approximately 47 community-scale water supplies are present within the target communities. While occupying only 13% of NH's land area, NHDES estimates that the Lakes Region has 42% of the state's surface water resources, and it is also home to one of the largest sand and gravel aquifers in New England ultimately servicing 60% of NH's population. Rural areas, like Ashland and the outer areas of Franklin and Laconia, depend on private water supplies which are susceptible to contamination from brownfield sites. Remediation of these sites will not only impact our regions water quality, but also the drinking water of communities downriver to the Merrimack, including the greater Nashua, NH area. The Merrimack River also provides drinking water for about 500,000 people in five Massachusetts communities: Lowell, Methuen, Andover, Tewksbury, and Lawrence. Disregarding these contaminated brownfield sites poses serious concerns for social equity and environmental injustice in these areas.

**(2) Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions:** The NH Department of Health and Human Services has found that in New Hampshire, lifetime asthma rates in children are estimated to be 11.6%; the national average is 8.5%. New Hampshire cancer rates (497.1 per 100,000) were higher than the national average (478.4 per 100,000) from 1999-2003. The **Franklin/Laconia** area is one of the highest risk areas for lead poisoning in children, which are likely being impacted by Brownfields sites. The statewide rate of elevated blood lead levels was 3.6% among children screened; the rate in our target communities is approximately 13.1%. The combination of the age, poor housing quality, and the percentage of individuals living below the poverty line, has designated both Franklin and Laconia as universal testing cities, by the state's Department of Health and Human Services' Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, meaning all children between ages one and two must be tested. Identification and cleanup of these sites, with the help of EPA grant funds, should dramatically improve the lives of the individuals impacted by these contaminated sites.

**(3) Disproportionately Impacted Populations:** Suspected brownfields sites are often converted into poorly maintained, lower-income housing facilities leading to significant environmental justice concerns for the area. Some of the most affordable housing in Laconia and Franklin is in the historic buildings along Main Street and Central Street. Likewise, the poverty levels in **Ashland** lead to the dependence on housing in run-down homes. There is a considerable



amount of subsidized Section 8 apartments, Low-Income Tax Credit (LIHTC) apartments, and public housing options in all our target areas. According to the EPA EJSCREEN, roughly 400 **Ashland** households, 3,600 **Franklin** households, and 4,400 **Laconia** households are considered low income or poverty stricken. Abandoned buildings are enticing for citizens to vandalize or inhabit, posing serious health threats to those who enter the buildings or spend extended time on the properties. Vacant commercial buildings and sub-standard housing attracts illicit or undesirable activities such as vandalism, arson, drug use, and drug manufacturing. In fact, a methamphetamine manufacturing operation was discovered in an old apartment building on Central Street in **Franklin** in 2010. Blighted towns with lack of employment opportunities often induce local crime rates. The lack of investment in the downtown and the presence of brownfields are key roadblocks to implementing redevelopment plans, leaving sensitive populations to be adversely affected. This grant will help plan for the clean-up of numerous contaminated sites, to create safe and affordable housing, making our communities healthier and cleaner for everyone.

**Demographic Information:** Our target communities have high poverty rates and low median household incomes relative to the county, state, and national averages.

Criteria	Franklin	Laconia	Ashland	NH*	National
Population	8,491	16,237	2,242	1.36 M	327.2 M
Poverty Rate	14.7%	14.3%	22.5%	7.6%	11.8%
Median Household Income	\$48,398	\$52,702	\$31,424	\$71,305	\$57,652

*Median Household Income and Persons in Poverty, percentage data from the US Census Bureau 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year \*Estimates, Population data from the US Census Bureau July 1, 2018 estimates (<https://www.census.gov>)*

Franklin and Ashland have populations of less than 10,000. Overall, the communities themselves have not grown significantly since 2000. In addition, poverty levels have risen in all three of our focus communities.

NH Population Census by Select County and City/Town								Percentage Change Yrs		
Location	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013-2017*	90-'17	00-'10	00-'17
Belknap Co.	28,912	32,367	42,884	49,216	56,325	60,088	61,022	24%	7%	8%
Laconia	15,288	14,888	15,575	15,743	16,411	15,951	16,237	3%	-3%	-1%
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Merrimack Co.	67,785	80,925	98,302	120,005	136,225	146,445	151,132	26%	8%	11%
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*Prepared by N.H. Office of Energy and Planning, Mar. 22, 2011, U.S. CENSUS 1960 - 2010 - unincorporated areas not included in this spreadsheet.  
\*US Census Bureau 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year*

Poverty Level	2000	2017	2000-2017
Franklin	12.9%	14.7%	14%
Laconia	8.9%	14.3%	61%
Ashland	10.2%	22.5%	121%

*US Census Bureau decennial census and US Census Bureau 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year*

The combination of small populations, low median household income, and high poverty rates of each target community limits the community's ability to obtain funding and carry out environmental remediation and redevelopment efforts. The Town of **Ashland** has lost most of its tax base due to the closing of the mill district, causing a blighted downtown. Regarding employment, **Franklin** has seen a decrease in available private and government jobs from 3,270 to 2,609 from 2002 to 2012. As a region, The New Hampshire Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau estimates that our work force will shrink by 9.1% between 2016 and 2026. Recurring job loss continues to weaken the economy of the target communities, stressing the need for actions that will stabilize the economic downturn and stimulate positive and innovative economic growth. Our LRPC Brownfields Assessment Program aims to stabilize these small and impoverished communities while increasing environmental welfare and develop equitable practices to increase opportunities for all involved.

**2.B. Community Engagement (i. Project Partners/ii. Partner Roles):** LRPC has already jumpstarted the brownfields assessment process in our target areas where we have established on-going relationships with many of the important decision-makers and stakeholders. LRPC already has an Advisory Committee comprised of City/Town Heads and Community Partner Groups as well as the LRPC’s Board of Directors, Executive Director and the to-be procured Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP). Therefore, LRPC will hit the ground running in the first year, focusing on sites that have already been identified and have initiated the brownfield assessment process. These Advisory Committee partners will have direct involvement in the identification of sites, site selection, cleanup needs and future reuse of the brownfield sites. LRPC will continue to meet with municipal staff and community organizations in target communities, on a quarterly basis, to:

- Provide updates on new brownfields program opportunities,
- Better understand next steps for sites located in the community,
- Continue to strategize on how the brownfields program can facilitate both economic development and environmental protection,
- Prioritize action steps to move sites forward,
- Organize public forums to seek community input, and to
- Provide ongoing status reports on the progress of the site assessments.

The table below lists the partners for each of our target areas and their roles. Partners will likely only be involved in the decision-making of the sites in their community – however, collaboration opportunities may arise:

<b>Advisory Partners</b>	<b>Overall goals/Specific role in the project</b>
1) <b>Franklin</b> City Manager/Planning Director 2) Franklin Business & Industrial Development Corporation 3) Franklin Falls Downtown Development Authority & PermaCity Life 4) Marty Pritchard – Mill Falls (whitewater recreation)	1) Promote the expansion of the economic base of the Greater Franklin area through targeted strategies to make the community an increasingly attractive location to conduct business, work and live. 2) Downtown Revitalization District, leveraging its dedicated funding sources and a tax increment financing district to support the planned redevelopment of the mill district once the assessments and cleanup planning are complete. 3) Non-governmental organization working to catalyze investment in downtown Franklin by partnering with local property owners and outreach to local developers and tenants. They will provide direct contact with area developers to engage and involve them in the process of site selection, cleanup and future reuse. 4) Business owner and developer of whitewater park – will provide input on the anticipated gateway needs (transportation/welcome center)
1) <b>Laconia</b> City Manager/Planning Director 2) Lakeshore Redevelopment Planning Commission 3) Belknap Economic Development Corporation	1) Promote and assist with all regulatory needs to redevelop the Laconia State School to meet new sustainable community objectives within the scope of its Master Plan. 2) Spearhead aggressive steps to facilitate land use change for the School 3) Provide marketing, business counseling, finance, regulatory guidance, and loan program information for support of cleanup and redevelopment. Provide direct contact with area developers to help with site selection, clean-up, and future reuse.
<b>Ashland</b> Selectboard & Economic Development Committee	Identify potential brownfields at LW Packard Mill and work with the property owners to allow them to be assessed by the program.
<b>Community Partners</b>	<b>Overall goals/Specific role in the project</b>
Property owners of brownfield sites	Assist with identification of sites and revitalizing efforts of privately-owned buildings.
Community stakeholders from target areas	Will be identified early in the process and invited in Advisory Committee sponsored activities, community meetings, and hearings.
Colby Sawyer College, Plymouth State University	Environmental science students will assist with assessment activities at Advisory Committee meetings and community meetings

**2.B. Community Engagement (iii. Incorporating Community Input):** With a Brownfields Advisory Committee already in place, LRPC will be able to start our community engagement process during the kick-off of year one. At the start of the grant, LRPC will solicit new members and community input will be requested during the site inventory and selection process, the assessment and reporting phases, and during the development of any remediation plans. Within the first year, LRPC will host:

- Up to two (2) public workshops during the site identification process starting to inform communities of the program, teach individuals how to nominate sites, and determine any public concerns.
- One (1) public forum as part of an Advisory Committee meeting to determine public interest in the potential projects and address any public concerns.
- Quarterly advisory meetings

Given that redevelopment of the Ashland's Packard Mill has mostly stalled with an interruption in LRPC's on-going Brownfields support, LRPC will work more closely with Ashland to address redevelopment barriers, draft a revitalization plan, and source additional funding as needed. We will work with our Advisory Committee to plan next steps for each target area, throughout the project duration. Following the first year, LRPC will host ongoing community engagement activities:

- Quarterly advisory meetings
- Four (4) local public meetings on Phase I/II results within the target communities
- Two (2) public meeting on the project results for Phase III Remedial Action/Implementation Plans
- At least two (2) community partner meetings for Phase III AWP for redeveloping Brownfield sites

LRPC will routinely update its website to include site information, legal notices, brownfields educational materials, meeting details, program reports, and will provide an e-mail contact to submit comments or questions to the Advisory Committee. Information will be available on municipal websites to notify stakeholders and encourage review by residents in order to solicit public comment on the proposed work plan. Public meeting spaces will be handicap accessible and language interpreters will be available upon request. Online meetings may be utilized in place of in-person meetings to meet COVID-19 requirements. LRPC will use the virtual tools and non-digital approaches outlined in the *Socially Distant Engagement Ideas for EPA Brownfields Grant Applicants* resource guide.

### **3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS**

**3.a. Description of Tasks/Outputs** – All the sites within the target areas will meet EPA's eligibility requirements of hazardous locations and may include petroleum sites if new locations are determined as such. The table below describes the task activities:

<b>Task #1: Cooperative Agreement &amp; Oversight</b>	
i.	<b>Project Implementation</b> – selecting a QEP, conducting quarterly Brownfields Advisory Committee meetings, developing an agreement with Ashland to address barriers, draft a reuse plan, and source more funding, selecting additional priority sites
ii.	<b>Anticipated Project Schedule</b> – starting year one, ongoing over 3-year grant period
iii.	<b>Task/Activity Lead</b> – LRPC
iv.	<b>Outputs</b> – hired QEP, updated hazardous substances inventory, Advisory Committee meeting minutes, ACRES reports, Master Plans, maps
<b>Task #2: Community Engagement</b>	
i.	<b>Project Implementation</b> – maintaining Brownfields Advisory Committees, hosting public forums, collaborating with Ashland Selectboard & EDC to plan next steps
ii.	<b>Anticipated Project Schedule</b> – meetings will start within first two months of project award and occur throughout the project
iii.	<b>Task/Activity Lead</b> – LRPC
iv.	<b>Outputs</b> – 11 public workshops, quarterly Advisory Meetings, brochures, website updates, inventory lists/brownfields maps, Phase I, II, and III status reports, meeting minutes

<b>Task #3: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)</b>	
i.	<b>Project Implementation</b> – Phase I ESAs for high priority sites
ii.	<b>Anticipated Project Schedule</b> – 4 to 6 weeks
iii.	<b>Task/Activity Lead</b> – LRPC will oversee QEP
iv.	<b>Outputs</b> – 7 Phase I ESA reports
<b>Task #4: Phase II ESAs</b>	
i.	<b>Project Implementation</b> – Phase II subsurface investigations, environmental sampling and/or completing hazardous building materials surveys
ii.	<b>Anticipated Project Schedule</b> – 10 to 14 weeks
iii.	<b>Task/Activity Lead</b> – LRPC will oversee QEP
iv.	<b>Outputs</b> – 5 Phase II ESAs
<b>Task #5: Phase III Reuse Planning Activities – Remedial Action Plans (RAP)/Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternative (ABCA) &amp; Area Wide Plans (AWP)</b>	
i.	<b>Project Implementation</b> – Phase III RAP/ABCA for site clean-up and reuse planning (4 sites total); 2 AWP
ii.	<b>Anticipated Project Schedule</b> – 10 to 14 months
iii.	<b>Task/Activity Lead</b> – LRPC, QEP
iv.	<b>Outputs</b> – 2 AWP (~25 acres), 4 Phase III reports, improvement of blighted property values, affordable workforce housing improvements, sustainable neighborhoods for developer interest

**3.b. Cost Estimates:** The estimated cost for each task is outlined in the table below. Based on previous grant work, the Phase I ESA reports will run at an average of \$4,000 each, Phase II ESA reports will cost between \$25,000 and \$34,600 each, and the Phase III RAP/ABCA reports will be roughly \$5,000 each. LRPC staff time dedicated to each task will vary, with several tasks running throughout the duration of the project. Personnel costs include the LRPC Indirect Cost Rate, approved by the state, and are as followed for the tasks listed below:

- **Task 1:** LRPC personnel will expend 110 hours at \$120/hr. for the full project duration (collaborating with partners, identifying new sites in target areas, attending meetings/conference(s), planning next steps)
  - **Travel:** staff will be reimbursed, using the federal mileage rate, when traveling to relevant meetings and trainings, unless conducted virtually. These meetings include the National and Regional Brownfields conferences. Light refreshments and supplies may be purchased for in-person meetings.
- **Task 2:** LRPC personnel will expend 110 hours at \$120/hr. for the full project duration (community involvement planning, organizing public forums, committee meetings, maintaining website, creating materials)
- **Task 5:** LRPC personnel will expend 200 hours at \$120/hr. planning next steps for site clean-up and approximately 550 hours at \$120/hr. will be expended for **contractual services** (completing Phase III activities)

<b>Brownfield Assessment Total Budget</b>						
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>Task 1</b>	<b>Task 2</b>	<b>Task 3 (7 Phase 1 ESA)</b>	<b>Task 4 (5 Phase II ESA)</b>	<b>Task 5 (6 Reuse Plans)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Personnel	\$13,200	\$13,200	\$0	\$0	\$24,000	\$50,400
Travel	\$1,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,100
Supplies	\$700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700
Contractual	\$0	\$0	\$28,000	\$153,800	\$66,000	\$247,800
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$13,200</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$153,800</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>

*Task 1: Admin \$15,000 (5%)*

*Task 5: Reuse Planning \$90,000 (30%): RAP/ABCA: \$20,000; Reuse Plan for AWP: \$70,000*

**3.c. Measuring Environmental Results:** The Advisory Committee, project partners, and community meetings will be tracked, an inventory of the potential brownfield sites will be developed, and Phase I, II and III environmental site assessments will be conducted. We will use ACRES and our work plan to track milestones and quarterly meetings will



be scheduled with our QEP to track site assessment progress. We hope to complete three Phase I reports, two Phase II reports, and two AWP within the first 6 months. Success will be evaluated by task compliance with the project timeline and the number of anticipated projects completed within the budget. While some numbers may not be capable of a direct tabulation, there will be an attempt to identify the number of jobs created, funding leveraged through the economic reuse of sites, the number of acres made ready for reuse, acres of greenspace created for communities, and the minimized public exposure to contamination described in the reports. If we are not meeting our program targets, we will consult with our advisory groups and EPA project officer to correct our actions.

#### **4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY & PAST PERFORMANCE**

**A. Programmatic Capability (i. Organizational Structure/ii. Key Staff):** This program has been, and will be, overseen by Jeffrey Hayes, Executive Director of LRPC, who specializes in environmental and redevelopment planning. Jeffrey has over 25 years of solid experience obtaining and managing similar contracts and grants and successfully closed the most recent EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant. Carl Carder, LRPC's Financial Advisor, has 30 years of experience working at Citizens Bank and will oversee grant invoices. LRPC has experience hiring qualified contractors and our staff is familiar with federal regulations related to competitive procurement. With combined experience from our director and other LRPC staff, we ensure the program will be successfully implemented.

**4.A.iii. Acquiring Additional Resources:** Executive Director, Jeff Hayes, is on the Board of Directors of the New Hampshire Business Finance Authority which is the State's largest alternative lender. LRPC works with 30 communities who voluntarily pay dues for redevelopment priority assistance and LRPC acts as the liaison between local communities, states, federal agencies, congressional offices, and non-profit organizations. LRPC is in an ideal position to leverage additional funds if needed, and we have a significant record of past and ongoing commitments from towns, local companies, non-profits, and other entities.

**4.B. Past Performance & Accomplishments:** LRPC has successfully managed a Brownfields Assessment Program since 2009. Three assessment grants have been completed in compliance with all grant requirements and objectives. Roughly 90% of grant funds were allocated towards environmental activities to move towards site revitalization.

- **FY09 Cooperative Agreement #: BF96111801 - \$200,000 Hazardous Substance & \$200,000 Petroleum – Project Period from 08/03/2009 - 08/02/2012:** 1. Accomplishments for this grant include completing eleven (11) Phase I ESAs, eight (8) Phase II ESAs, and cleanup planning at two (2) sites. These assessment activities led to the successful cleanup and redevelopment of seven (7) sites, supplemental assessment of two (2) sites by the NH DES, and redevelopment planning ongoing at two sites. This grant leveraged a total of approximately \$50,000 in additional assessment funding, \$27,000 of cleanup funding, two successful \$200,000 EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grants, and \$1,184,000 in redevelopment. 2. Compliance: Project Closed, Complaint with Workplan, Schedule, Terms and Conditions of Grant, Reporting and Closing Grant, Grant Funds Remaining: \$0
- **FY13 Cooperative Agreement #: BF96176301 - \$200,000 Hazardous Substance – Project Period from 10/01/2013 - 09/30/2016:** 1. Accomplishments for this grant include the completion of four (4) Phase I ESAs, four (4) Phase II ESAs. Our total leveraged funds were equivalent to \$3,932,264 (received from a variety of resources). 2. Compliance: Project Closed, Complaint with Workplan, Schedule, Terms and Conditions of Grant, Reporting and Closing Grant, Grant Funds Remaining: \$0
- **FY16 Cooperative Agreement # BF-00A00022 - \$200,000 Hazardous Substance and \$200,000 Petroleum - Project Period from 10/01/2016 through 9/30/2020:** 1. Accomplishments for this grant include maintaining an advisory committee, selecting a QEP, and performing effective community outreach. Completed six (6) Phase I assessments for six sites and four (4) Phase II assessments. Thus far, this grant has leveraged \$338,278.97 from a variety of sources. 2. Compliance: Project Closed, Complaint with Workplan, Schedule, Terms and Conditions of Grant, Reporting and Closing Grant, Grant Funds Remaining: \$0



# THRESHOLD CRITERIA

**1. Applicant Eligibility:** Lakes Region Planning Commission is the applicant and is eligible as a Regional Council or group of General-Purpose units of Local Government as established by New Hampshire RSA 36:45 “Regional Planning Commissions.” See RSA 36:45 below.

Section 36:45 Purposes.

## TITLE III

### TOWNS, CITIES, VILLAGE DISTRICTS, AND UNINCORPORATED PLACES

#### CHAPTER 36

#### REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

##### Regional Planning Commissions

##### Section 36:45

**36:45 Purposes.-** The purpose of this subdivision shall be to enable municipalities and counties to join in the formation of regional planning commissions whose duty it shall be to prepare a coordinated plan for the development of a region, taking into account present and future needs with a view toward encouraging the most appropriate use of land, such as for agriculture, forestry, industry, commerce, and housing; the facilitation of transportation and communication; the proper and economic location of public utilities and services; the development of adequate recreational areas; the promotion of good civic design; and the wise and efficient expenditure of public funds. The aforesaid plan shall be made in order to promote the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the region and its inhabitants. To promote these purposes the office of energy and planning shall delineate planning regions for the state so that each municipality of the state will fall within a delineated region and shall have the opportunity of forming or joining the regional planning commission for that planning region. In determining these regions the office shall consider such factors as community of interest and homogeneity, existing metropolitan and regional planning agencies, patterns of communication and transportation, geographic features and natural boundaries, extent of urban development, relevancy of the region for provision of governmental services and functions and its use for administering state and federal programs, the existence of physical, social and economic problems of a regional character, and other related characteristics. To accommodate changing conditions, the office may adjust the boundaries of the planning regions, after consultation with the respective regional planning commissions.

**Source.** 1969,324:1, eff. Aug. 29, 1969.2000,200:2, eff. July 29,2000. 2003, 319:9, eff. July 1, 2003. 2004, 257:44, eff. July 1, 2004.

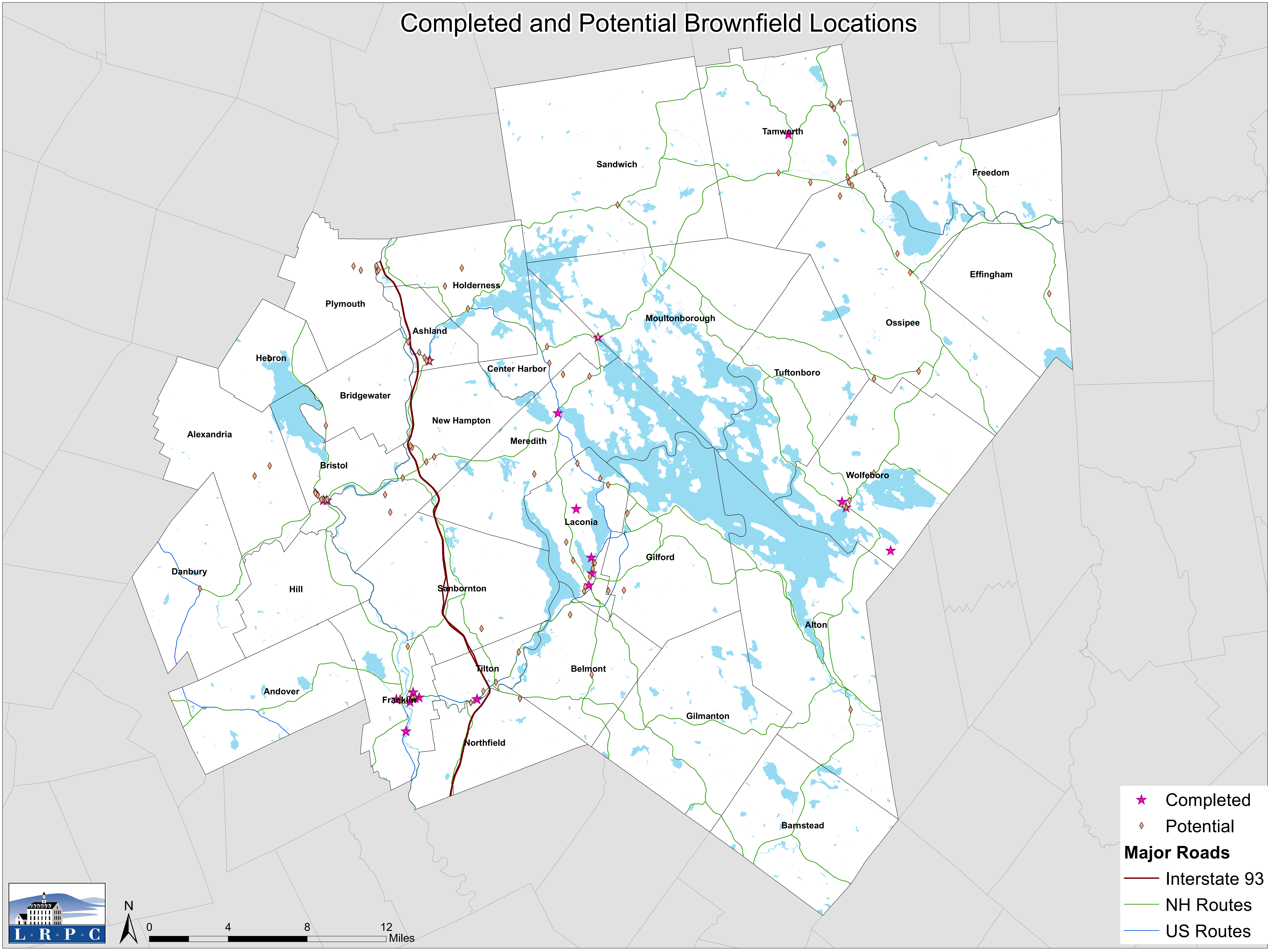
**2. Community Involvement:** Through LRPC's Brownfields Program, the target communities will be fully engaged in nominating and evaluating sites for assessment, as well as reviewing and providing comments on assessment reports prepared for ongoing projects. As a prime convener of regional issues, LRPC is highly experienced initiating, leading, and sustaining an active public involvement process. Our proven systematic approach to public outreach and engagement for our Brownfields Program is described below:

- Hold up to two (2) public forums during the site identification process, within the first few months of the grant period, to inform communities of the program, teach individuals how to nominate sites, and address any public concerns.
- Meet directly with municipal staff and community organizations in our target communities, in order to: provide updates on new Brownfields Program opportunities, better understand sites located in the community, strategize on how the Brownfields Program can facilitate both economic development and environmental protection, discuss prioritization of sites, organize public forums to seek community input, and plan next steps.
- Hold one (1) public forum as part of an Advisory Committee meeting to determine the level of public interest in the potential projects and address any public concerns. The Advisory Committee will be comprised of LRPC's Board of Directors, Executive Director, Town Target Area stakeholders, and the to-be procured Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP)
- Hold four (4) local public meetings on Phase I/II results within the target communities
- Hold two (2) public meeting on the project results for Phase III Reuse Planning Activities: Remedial Action Plans (RAP)/Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternative (ABCA)/Area Wide Plans (AWP)
- Hold a minimum of two (2) community partner meetings for Phase III AWP for Master Plan redevelopment of Brownfield sites
- Solicit additional site nominations from municipal officials throughout the region.
- Engage area developers to provide program progress updates and present the community-wide inventory to stimulate redevelopment interest in sites.
- Continue to work with environmental science students at Colby Sawyer College and Plymouth State University to assist with assessment activities at Advisory Committee meetings and community meetings.
- Post legal notices in the *Concord Monitor*, *Laconia Sun*, and *Salmon Press* newspapers, and LRPC website.
- Convey project progress through the LRPC website, press releases, and reports to LRPC Commissioners and participating municipalities.
- Post information on municipal websites and have reports available for review by residents in order to indicate receipt of funds, solicit public comment on our proposed work plan, notify stakeholders of the meeting/forums, and make public other important events.

**3. Expenditure of Assessment Grant Funds:** LRPC recently completed and closed out a \$400,000 Brownfield Assessment (# BF-00A00022) where all the funds were used by 9/30/2020.




# Completed and Potential Brownfield Locations



★ Completed  
◆ Potential

**Major Roads**

— Interstate 93  
— NH Routes  
— US Routes

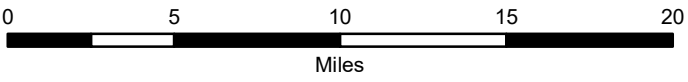
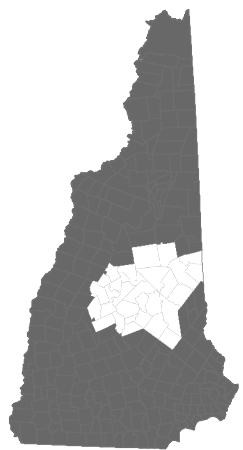
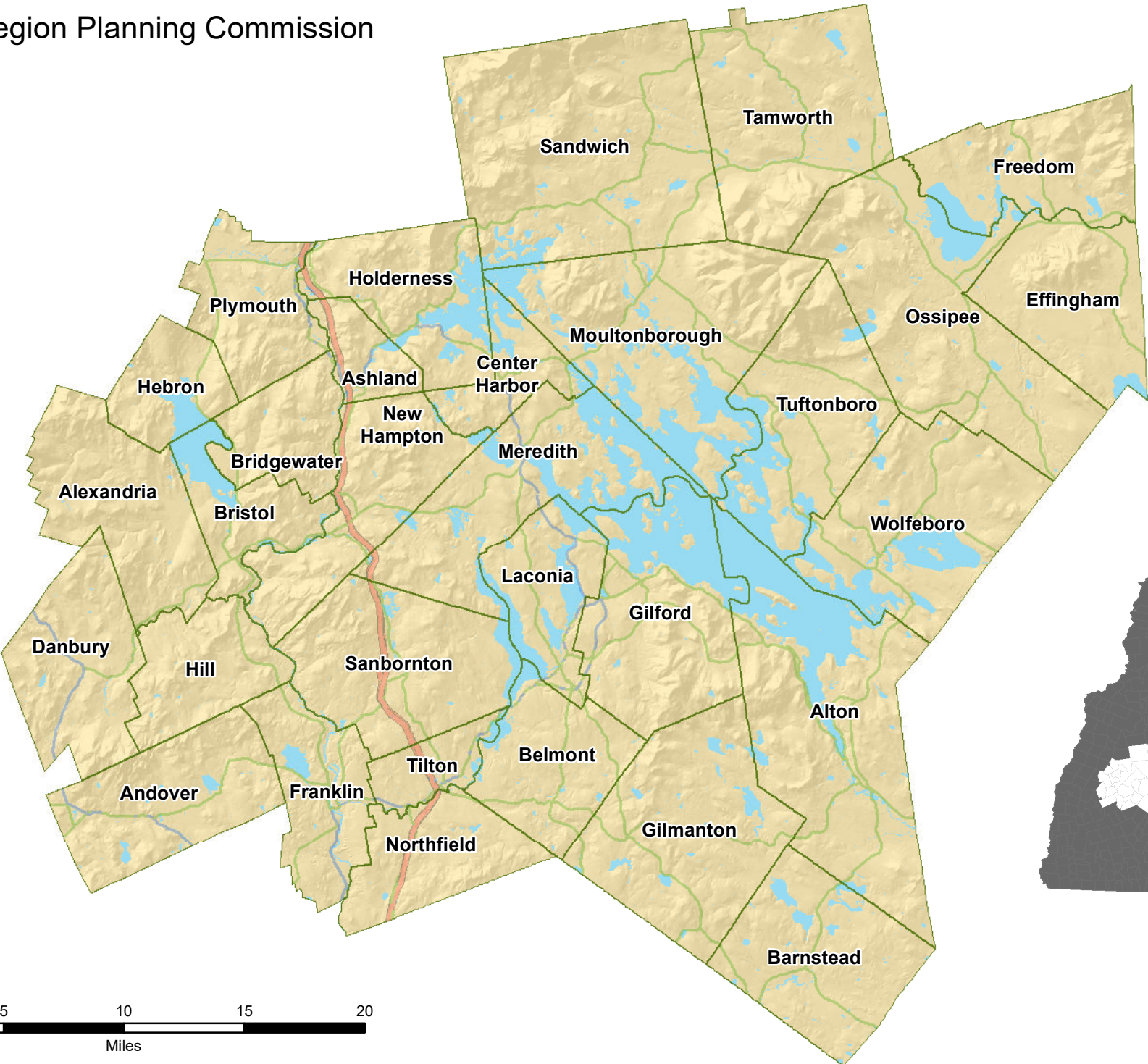


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# Lakes Region Planning Commission



## Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

\* 1. Type of Submission:

- ☐ Preapplication  
☒ Application  
☐ Changed/Corrected Application

\* 2. Type of Application:

- ☒ New  
☐ Continuation  
☐ Revision

\* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

\* Other (Specify):

\* 3. Date Received:

10/23/2020

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

### 8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

\* a. Legal Name: Lakes Region Planning Association

\* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

\* c. Organizational DUNS:

7809256400000

### d. Address:

\* Street1:

103 Main Street, Suite 3

Street2:

\* City:

Meredith

County/Parish:

Belknap

\* State:

NH: New Hampshire

Province:

\* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

\* Zip / Postal Code:

03253-9287

### e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Division Name:

### f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

\* First Name:

Jeffrey

Middle Name:

\* Last Name:

Hayes

Suffix:

Title: Executive Director

Organizational Affiliation:

\* Telephone Number:

603-279-5336

Fax Number:

\* Email: jhayes@lakesrpc.org



## Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

### \* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

E: Regional Organization

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

\* Other (specify):

### \* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

### 11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

### \* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-20-06

\* Title:

FY21 GUIDELINES FOR BROWNFIELD ASSESSMENT GRANTS

### 13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

### 14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

1234-LRPC\_Map.2020.pdf

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

### \* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

Brownfield Assessment & Reuse Planning Grant to Protect 40% of New Hampshire's Surface Water

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424****16. Congressional Districts Of:**

\* a. Applicant

1&amp;2

\* b. Program/Project

1&amp;2

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date:

10/01/2021

\* b. End Date:

09/30/2024

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

\* a. Federal

300,000.00

\* b. Applicant

0.00

\* c. State

0.00

\* d. Local

0.00

\* e. Other

0.00

\* f. Program Income

0.00

\* g. TOTAL

300,000.00

**\* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**☒ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

10/28/2020

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.**\* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**21. \*By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications\*\* and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances\*\* and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ \*\* I AGREE

\*\* The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

**Authorized Representative:**

Prefix:

Mr.

\* First Name:

Jeffrey

Middle Name:

\* Last Name:

Hayes

Suffix:

\* Title:

Executive Director

\* Telephone Number:

603-279-5336

Fax Number:

\* Email:

jhayes@lakesrpc.org

\* Signature of Authorized Representative:

Jeffrey Hayes

\* Date Signed:

10/23/2020